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**Living with Floods
Moving Towards Resilient Local-Level Adaptation in Central Thailand**

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Errata for PhD Thesis

Living with Floods: Moving Towards Resilient Local-Level Adaptation in Central Thailand

Nuttavikhom Phanthuwongpakdee

Following are corrections to errors in my thesis. Please accept my sincere apology for the oversight on my part.

1. **p. 256, second paragraph:** This paragraph was not quoted, and cited properly.

Original:

The benefit of using political ecology to study flood hazard in contrast to a focus on more conventional politics is twofold. First, this analysis highlights the unevenness and unjust spatiality of exposure to the hazard. The three study areas were made vulnerable due to the perception of not being as important as their neighbouring areas. Second, this lens draws attention to multiple ways in which ecological conditions, which conventional-dominant political analyses tend to disregard, and socio-political relations interacted with each other to produce Central Thailand's hazardscape to flood (Mustafa, 2005). Specifically, power geometries and discourses constructing the environment have shaped the utilisation of water resource and the control of the natural environment. Examples include the construction and the handling of levees, dikes, and temporary sandbag walls, which shaped the uneven geography of the 2011 Mega-Flood both physically and discursively. Also, the use of infrastructure projects to protect many areas actually made them more vulnerable when the infrastructure failed. All of these examples are loaded with unequal power relations and underpinned by technocratic discourses which consequently shaped uneven vulnerability to flood hazard.

Correction:

In addition to pragmatism, political ecology is an important tool for this research. There are two apparent benefits of using political ecology to study flood hazard and flood adaptation. The first benefit is that this analysis enables us to understand the unevenness of risk and exposure to environmental hazards in Thailand (Marks, 2015). For this study, political ecology has allowed three vulnerable areas that would have been overlooked otherwise by conventional analyses, as these three areas are perceived as being less important than their neighbouring areas, to be studied in-depth.

The second benefit of using political ecology is that this approach draws research attention to numerous ways in which various factors interact with each other to produce a hazardscape (Mustafa, 2005). Specifically, "power geometries and discourses constructing the environment have shaped the use of natural resource and the control of the environment" (Marks, 2015, p. 650). Agreeing with Marks (2015), the use of political ecology in this study reconfirms the fact that the

construction and the handling of levees and temporary sandbag walls by the relevant authorities created the uneven landscape of the 2011 Mega-Flood both physically and discursively. Additionally, like in many other vulnerable places, the construction and the utilisation of engineering projects to protect the people can deteriorate the situation, especially when these structures fail (Marks, 2015; Mustafa, 2005).

- 2. p. 256, third paragraph, to p. 257:** This paragraph was not quoted, and cited properly.

Original:

By using a political ecology analysis, this research suggests a more inclusive and more comprehensive approach to disaster governance in Thailand, and many other Asian countries, than conventional disaster management approaches. Such an approach takes into account the multiples causalities, both social and environmental and the compounded nature of the disaster.

Correction:

Certainly, the utilisation of radical approach, that is political ecology, provides a more comprehensive method to disaster adaptation in the developing world. Undeniably, according to Marks (2015), “such an approach takes into account the multiples causalities, both social and environmental and the compounded nature of the disasters” (p. 650).

- 3. p. 258, towards the end of the second paragraph:** These sentences were not rephrased and cited accurately.

Original:

The examination of their responses also revealed that while the participants in Baan Don Krathue underestimated both the possibility of a disaster and its possible effects, the rise of local politicians-cum-businessmen, who profited handsomely from the process of industrialisation led to even greater vulnerability to flood disaster.

Correction:

Furthermore, similar to Marks (2015), the examination of the respondents’ responses also revealed that while the participants in Baan Don Krathue underestimated both the possibility of a disaster and its possible effects, the rise of local “politicians cum businessmen” who profited generously from the process of industrialisation also led to even greater vulnerability to disaster among some groups of people in Baan Don Krathue.

- 4. p. 265, second paragraph:** These sentences were not rephrased and cited accurately.

Original:

Analyses of disaster governance need to consider how socio-political relations, affect interpretations of, and policies to, address disasters. Understanding them provides insight into how and what must be done to reduce the vulnerability of the most vulnerable from environmental disasters. In most Asian countries, power structures and assets are still highly unequal, and urbanisation and industrialisation have been degrading, governance practices need to be reformed so that they are more ecologically sustainable and so that power and the benefits of urbanisation are shared more equally.

Correction:

The comprehension of local governance and the roles of local government can offer the information on how and what should be done to abate vulnerability and inequality. Since power structures and asset distribution in Thailand, like many other Asian countries, are uneven (Marks, 2015), understanding the processes that underpin them deserves greater focus.

- 5. p.282, reference:** There was a typo in this reference

Original:

Marks, D. (2015). The Urban Political Ecology of the 2011 Floods in Bangkok: The Creation of Uneven Vulnerability. *Pacific Affairs*, 88(3).

Correction:

Marks, D. (2015). The Urban Political Ecology of the 2011 Floods in Bangkok: The Creation of Uneven Vulnerabilities. *Pacific Affairs*, 88(3).

- 6. p.292, reference:** There was a typo and missing information in this reference

Original:

Yin, R. K. (2003). *Case study research: Design and methods*. (R. K. Yin, Ed.) (Third.). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

Correction:

Yin, R.K. (2003). *Case study research: Design and methods*. (R. K. Yin, Ed.) (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA, USA: SAGE Publications.